

ANNEX C

Risk Management

The primary objective of risk management is to help units protect combat power through accident prevention, enabling them to win the battle quickly and decisively, with minimum losses. Risk is the chance of injury or death for individuals and damage to or loss of vehicles and equipment. Risks, and/or the potential for risks, are present in every combat and training situation the platoon faces.

Risk management must take place at all levels of the chain of command during each phase of every operation; it is an integral part of all tactical planning. The tank platoon leader, his NCOs, and all crewmen must know how to use risk management, coupled with fratricide reduction. The five steps of risk management are the following:

- Identify the hazards.
- Assess the hazards to determine risks.
- Develop controls and make risk decisions.
- Implement controls.
- Supervise and evaluate.

For detailed procedures, refer to the discussion of risk management in FM 3-20.15 (Appendix H). The following chart lists sources of battlefield risk (by METT-TC factors).

MISSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of the operation. • Complexity/clarity of the plan. (Is it easily understood?) • Proximity and number of maneuvering units.
ENEMY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of enemy situation/capabilities. • Availability of time and resources for reconnaissance.
TERRAIN AND WEATHER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility conditions, including light, dust, fog, and smoke. • Precipitation and its effect on mobility. • Extreme heat or cold. • Additional natural hazards (broken ground, inclines, water).
TROOPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment status. • History of units conducting the operation in working together. • Danger areas associated with platoon's weapon systems. • Soldier/leader proficiency. • Soldier/leader rest situation and acclimatization. • Impact of new leaders and/or crew members.
TIME AVAILABLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time available to subordinates for TLP and rehearsals. • Time available for PCCs/PCIs.
CIVILIAN CONSIDERATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable ROE and/or ROI. • Potential stability/support operations involving civilian contact (NEOs, refugee/disaster assistance, counterterrorism). • Potential for media contact/inquiries.

Sources of battlefield risk.

The following illustrations show a sample risk management worksheet, both blank and with completed entries.

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Risk Management WORKSHEET		2. Page		1 of 1	
1. Organization and Unit Location:		3d BN 68th AC, Fort Hood, TX.		5. Date Prepared:	
3. Mission/Task:		4. Begin Date:		6. Date Prepared:	
DEFEND A BATTLE POSITION		22 JAN '02.		21 JAN '02.	
7. Operational Phase in which the Mission/Task will be conducted:					
DEFEND					
8. Prepared by: (Name/Rank/Unit/Position)					
LOUIE, D., SFC, Platoon Sergeant					
9. Identify Hazards		10. Assess the Hazard's Risk Level		11. Determine Initial Risk Level	
(Be Specific)		L M H E		L M H E	
Tactical movement by/against dismounted personnel in or					
Obstacle Employment/Elimination					
Resupply Operations					
Actions on Contact					
12. Describe the Hazard's Risk Level		13. Determine the Hazard's Risk Level		14. Determine the Hazard's Risk Level	
(Be Specific)		L M H E		L M H E	
Reason for hazard: light					
USE Ground guides, upper body					
mask with engine, engine, engine					
notify time to be used and direction					
USE Front & rear ground guides in the					
USE Keeler Helmet & Vest, other					
protective Hatch while moving					
15. Remaining Risk Level After Countermeasures Are Implemented:		16. Risk Level		17. Risk Level	
CIRCLE HIGHEST REMAINING RISK LEVEL		LOW		HIGH	
18. RISK DESIGNATION AUTHORITY: (Approver Authority Signature Block)		JLT		JLT	
JLT Junetebug, K. Platoon Leader					

Example risk management worksheet (completed).